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County Employment and Wages in Georgia – Fourth Quarter 2018

Employment increased in 8 of Georgia's 10 large counties from December 2017 to December 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are defined as those with 2017 average annual employment levels of 75,000 or more.) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that employment increases ranged from 2.3 percent in Hall County to 0.1 percent in DeKalb County. (See table 1.)

Nationally, employment advanced 1.5 percent from December 2017 to December 2018 as 296 of the 349 largest U.S. counties had increases. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 10.0 percent. Bay, FL, had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment with a loss of 5.6 percent.

Among the 10 largest counties in Georgia, employment was highest in Fulton County (889,300) in December 2018, while Bibb County had the smallest employment level (82,900). Together, Georgia's large counties accounted for 57.2 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 349 largest counties made up 73.2 percent of total U.S. employment, which stood at 148.1 million in December 2018.

Among Georgia's 10 large counties, 9 had over-the-year wage increases in the fourth quarter of 2018 with the largest gain in DeKalb County, up 4.1 percent. Fulton County had the highest average weekly wage among the state's largest counties (\$1,480), followed by Cobb County (\$1,156). Nationally, the average weekly wage increased 3.2 percent over the year to \$1,144. (See table 1.)

Employment and wage levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 149 counties in Georgia with 2017 average annual employment levels below 75,000. Average weekly wages in these counties ranged from \$1,480 to \$537. (See table 2.)

Large county wage changes

In the fourth quarter of 2018, average weekly wage gains in three of Georgia's large counties placed in the top half of the national ranking—DeKalb (4.1 percent, 84th), Bibb (3.7 percent, 104th), and Clayton (3.3 percent, 146th). Muscogee County had the only average weekly wage decline among the state's large counties with a loss of 3.7 percent over the year.

Nationally, 332 of the 349 largest counties had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Tippecanoe, IN, had the largest over-the-year wage gain at 15.1 percent, followed by Williamson, TN (13.1 percent) and Olmsted, MN (13.0 percent).

Of the 349 largest U.S. counties, 15 had over-the-year wage decreases. Washington, PA, had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-6.6 percent), followed by Elkhart, IN (-5.0 percent).

Large county average weekly wages

Average weekly wages in 4 of Georgia's 10 large counties placed in the top half of the national ranking in the fourth quarter of 2018. Fulton (\$1,480, 18th) and Cobb (\$1,156, 86th) had average weekly wages above the U.S. average of \$1,144. DeKalb (\$1,127) and Gwinnett (\$1,068), ranked 103rd and 146th, respectively.

Nationwide, average weekly wages were above the U.S. average (\$1,144) in 94 of the 349 largest counties in the fourth quarter of 2018. Santa Clara, CA, had the highest average weekly wage at \$2,670, followed by San Francisco, CA (\$2,452); San Mateo, CA (\$2,410); and New York, NY (\$2,400).

Among the largest U.S. counties, 255 had weekly wages below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2018. Hidalgo, TX (\$680) reported the lowest wage, followed by the counties of Cameron, TX and Horry, SC (\$685 each).

Average weekly wages in Georgia's smaller counties

Among the 149 smaller counties in Georgia – those with 2017 average annual employment levels below 75,000 – only Burke County (\$1,480) had an average weekly wage above the national average of \$1,144. Taliaferro had the lowest average weekly wage in the state, averaging \$537 in the fourth quarter of 2018. (See table 2.)

When all 159 counties in Georgia were considered, 60 reported average weekly wages below \$700, 52 had wages from \$700 to \$799, 33 had wages from \$800 to \$899, 7 had wages from \$900 to \$999, and 7 had wages above \$1,000. (See chart 1.)

Additional statistics and other information

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in table 3. For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit www.bls.gov/cew.

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2017 edition of this publication contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2018 version of the national news release. Tables and additional content from Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2017 are now available online at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn17.htm. The 2018 edition of Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online will be available in September 2019.

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 21, 2019. The County Employment and Wages full data update for first quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 4, 2019.

BLS Local Data App Now Available for Android Devices

The BLS Local Data app, first released for iPhones last fall, is now available for Android devices. Search using your current location, a zip code, or a location name to find employment and wage data for detailed industries and occupations. BLS continues to partner with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the Chief Information Officer to expand the features and data in the app. For more information please visit: https://beta.bls.gov/labs/blogs/2019/04/17/bls-local-data-app-now-available-for-android-devices/.

Technical Note

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cew/; however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 10 largest counties in Georgia, fourth quarter 2018

	Employment			Average weekly wage (1)				
Area	December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 (2)	National ranking by percent change ⁽³⁾	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (3)	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ⁽²⁾	National ranking by percent change ⁽³⁾	
United States (4)	148,061.8	1.5		\$1,144		3.2		
Georgia	4,499.8	1.8		1,053	21	2.4	43	
Bibb, GA	82.9	-0.6	335	867	314	3.7	104	
Chatham, GA	157.2	1.3	149	933	264	2.5	220	
Clayton, GA	124.5	1.5	134	1,024	179	3.3	146	
Cobb, Ga	369.2	1.3	149	1,156	86	2.8	194	
DeKalb, GA	303.1	0.1	282	1,127	103	4.1	84	
Fulton, GA	889.3	1.9	86	1,480	18	1.7	279	
Gwinnett, GA	358.2	0.3	258	1,068	146	2.0	257	
Hall, GA	90.0	2.3	54	997	204	2.6	210	
Muscogee, GA	95.0	0.9	185	844	325	-3.7	347	
Richmond, GA	105.8	-0.3	318	902	295	1.7	279	

Footnotes:

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.
- (3) Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.
- (4) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Georgia, fourth quarter 2018

Area	Employment December 2018	Average weekly wage(1)
red States(2)	148,061,773	\$1,14
eorgia	4,499,757	1,05
Appling	6,787	81
Atkinson	2,201	71
Bacon	3,687	75
Baker	427	71
Baldwin	15,188	66
Banks	4,508	65
Barrow	19,684	80
Bartow	39,566	88
Ben Hill	5,577	6
Berrien	3,718	69
Bibb	82,941	8
Bleckley		6;
Brantley		69
Brooks		69
Bryan		73
Bulloch		6
Burke		1,4
Butts		7:
		6
Cambon Cambon	1	
Camden	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8
Candler	1	5
Carroll		8
Catoosa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6
Charlton	· 1	7
Chatham		9.
Chattahoochee	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9
Chattooga	1	67
Cherokee	62,979	8:
Clarke	72,128	8
Clay	494	6
Clayton	124,510	1,0
Clinch	2,168	7
Cobb	369,229	1,1:
Coffee		7
Colquitt	15,013	69
Columbia	35,029	7
Cook		6
Coweta		8:
Crawford		6
Crisp		7:
Dade		7:
Dawson		6
De Kells	1	64
De Kalb	<u>'</u>	1,1:
Dodge		6
Dooly		6
Dougherty		8
Douglas		8
Early	4,296	8
Echols	681	7
Effingham	10,592	8
Elbert	5,751	6
Emanuel	6,658	6
Evans		7
Fannin		6

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Georgia, fourth quarter 2018 - Continued

Area	Employment December 2018	Average weekly wage(1)
Fayette	46,109	909
Floyd	39,890	853
Forsyth	76,822	1,021
Franklin	7,972	714
Fulton	889,318	1,480
Gilmer	6,902	613
Glascock	415	539
Glynn	38,352	860
Gordon	22,772	826
Grady	5,943	744
Greene	6,416	753
Gwinnett	358,194	1,068
Habersham		722
Hall	89,959	997
Hancock		690
Haralson	· ·	865
Harris	5,727	613
Hart	6,985	752
Heard	· ·	889
		755
Henry		918
Houston	·	
Irwin	1,966	661
Jackson		764
Jasper	· ·	639
Jeff Davis	·	689
Jefferson	·	737
Jenkins	·	660
Johnson		598
Jones	4,080	724
Lamar		730
Lanier	1,379	661
Laurens	19,108	788
Lee	6,620	695
Liberty	19,075	820
Lincoln	1,260	625
Long	1,037	620
Lowndes	49,867	756
Lumpkin	7,563	728
McDuffie	6,892	709
McIntosh	1,794	617
Macon	2,800	801
Madison	3,293	671
Marion		641
Meriwether		745
Miller		715
Mitchell	·	655
Monroe		786
Montgomery	· ·	612
		710
Murray		
Murray	· ·	709
Muscogee		844
Newton	·	852
Oconee	·	817
Oglethorpe	· ·	694
Paulding		732
Peach	9,437	776

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Georgia, fourth quarter 2018 - Continued

Area	Employment December 2018	Average weekly wage(1)
Pickens	8,129	898
Pierce	4,077	700
Pike		700
Polk	11,177	770
Pulaski	2,815	738
Putnam	5,764	671
Quitman		638
Rabun	5,212	617
Randolph	1,947	672
Richmond		902
Rockdale		931
Schley		736
Screven		660
Seminole		775
Spalding		738
Stephens		800
Stewart		883
Sumter		750
Talbot		677
Taliaferro		537
		717
Tattnall	· 1	770
Taylor	· 1	
Telfair	· 1	630
Terrell	· 1	683
Thomas	· 1	862
Tift	· 1	799
Toombs	· 1	660
Towns	· 1	67:
Treutlen	· 1	603
Troup	· 1	878
Turner	· 1	640
Twiggs	· 1	769
Union		748
Upson	· 1	739
Walker	13,231	696
Walton	23,524	874
Ware	15,755	689
Warren	1,554	815
Washington	6,430	742
Wayne	8,059	782
Webster	491	815
Wheeler	1,099	675
White		641
Whitfield	57,194	873
Wilcox		584
Wilkes		700
Wilkinson		824
Worth		715

Footnotes

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁽²⁾ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, fourth quarter 2018

	Employment		Average weekly wage (1)			
State	December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18	National ranking by percent change
United States (2)	148,061.8	1.5	\$1,144		3.2	
Alabama	1,986.6	1.6	957	36	3.1	33
Alaska	308.3	0.4	1,103	16	4.9	7
Arizona	2,921.1	3.0	1,017	24	4.1	11
Arkansas	1,227.0	0.8	869	50	2.4	43
California	17,556.7	1.7	1,392	4	3.3	26
Colorado	2,713.7	2.2	1,180	10	4.1	11
Connecticut	1,697.9	0.5	1,334	5	1.3	49
Delaware	451.2	1.1	1,107	15	2.4	43
District of Columbia	775.1	0.6	1,943	1	7.3	2
Florida	8,902.7	2.1	1,006	27	3.1	33
Georgia	4,499.8	1.8	1,053	21	2.4	43
· ·	· ·					26
Hawaii	669.3	0.6	1,016	25	3.3	
Idaho	734.4	3.2	890	47	3.6	20
Illinois	6,026.0	0.3	1,189	9	3.3	26
Indiana	3,086.2	0.9	941	38	2.8	37
lowa	1,558.4	0.5	966	35	3.0	35
Kansas	1,402.2	0.8	927	41	3.7	18
Kentucky	1,914.0	0.3	924	42	3.2	30
Louisiana	1,934.1	0.7	968	34	3.8	15
Maine	618.4	1.3	906	44	2.5	41
Maryland	2,702.5	0.8	1,228	8	1.7	48
Massachusetts	3,620.3	1.0	1,457	2	3.3	26
Michigan	4,366.5	1.0	1,077	19	1.3	49
Minnesota	2,902.3	0.9	1,140	14	3.6	20
Mississippi	1,144.3	0.2	793	51	2.5	41
Missouri	2,821.3	0.5	980	31	3.6	20
Montana	468.8	1.6	888	48	5.2	5
Nebraska	983.0	0.2	930	40	3.2	30
Nevada	1,397.4	3.3	1,006	27	5.3	4
New Hampshire	666.0	0.7	1,158	12	2.3	46
New Jersey	4,125.6	0.8	1,298	6	2.7	38
	830.2	1.5	905	45	4.6	9
New Mexico						
New York	9,613.2	1.5	1,445	3	1.0	51
North Carolina	4,458.9	1.6	1,013	26	5.1	6
North Dakota	422.3	1.5	1,057	20	4.7	8
Ohio	5,442.9	0.5	1,006	27	3.4	24
Oklahoma	1,632.3	1.5	932	39	4.1	11
Oregon	1,935.8	1.7	1,052	22	3.7	18
Pennsylvania	5,932.5	1.0	1,103	16	2.6	39
Rhode Island	487.2	0.8	1,085	18	2.6	39
South Carolina	2,119.6	2.8	893	46	1.9	47
South Dakota	428.4	1.2	885	49	3.4	24
Tennessee	3,039.8	1.8	1,030	23	3.0	35
Texas	12,531.7	2.5	1,148	13	3.5	23
Utah	1,511.5	3.2	972	33	3.8	15
Vermont	314.2	-0.4	954	37	3.2	30
Virginia	3,927.2	1.1	1,164	11	3.8	15
Washington	3,384.2	2.4	1,292	7	6.3	3
West Virginia	704.2	1.5	917	43	8.3	1
Wisconsin	2,892.3	0.6	989	30	4.0	14
	2,092.3		969	30		10
Wyoming		1.8		(3)	4.4	(3)
Puerto Rico	896.4	0.8	576		0.9	(3)
Virgin Islands	34.5	0.5	925	(3)	2.3	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

(3) Data not included in the national ranking.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 1. Average weekly wages by county in Georgia, fourth quarter 2018

